

COPELAND'S CASTS CONGRESS ACTION.

Little Hope of Any Radical Currency Reform This Session.

A SURPLUS NEXT YEAR.

Still Thinks the Tariff Bill Will Produce Enough Revenue for Expenses.

Lewiston, Me., Dec. 2.—Congressman Nelson Dingley, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, father of the latest tariff bill and leader of the Republican side of the House of Representatives, left his home here for Washington to-day. In discussing the action of the present session of Congress he said:

"Inasmuch as this will be the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and therefore the session unlimited in length by the Constitution and laws, it is difficult to forecast its length. The business of the approaching session will be expedited by the fact that the House, as well as the Senate, is already organized and the committees appointed, but the Senate has no means of limiting debate, so it is always in the power of a very few Senators to greatly extend the sitting. I see no reason now, however, to believe that this session will continue later than June.

"Probably bankruptcy legislation will be the first to come up, after such appropriation bills as may be ready," continued Mr. Dingley, in response to a question.

Bankruptcy First.
"The Voluntary Bankruptcy bill passed by the Senate during the extra session was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, which may be ready to report it back before the Christmas recess. The House will probably pass the bill in the House of Representatives. It is a bill of the Tariff bill, as it did two years ago, and then the two bills will go to conference. Probably some conference will be held, and the House will agree on a compromise measure, which will become a law."

Currency Legislation Doubtful.
"If the Senate were Republican and in harmony with the majority of the House on monetary questions I should reply in the affirmative," said Mr. Dingley, "but with a few silver manufacturers in the Senate antagonistic to the ideas of the majority of the House as to what constitutes a sound currency system, I do not see how it is possible to secure desirable currency legislation of an important character until the Senate is brought into harmony with the House. Possibly some desirable amendments of the National Bank law might be passed by the Senate."

Municipal Authorities Believe in the Journalism That Does Things.
"The House Judiciary Committee for a joint committee to consider and report on needed currency legislation passed at the extra session is still in session. The Finance Committee of the Senate, and may be reported back and considered by the Senate as soon as Congress reconvenes."

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2.—I most heartily approve "the journalism that does things." In this day of corporate greed and rascality, coupled with public indifference, a bold and fearless press must be depended on to save the people from the results of their own indifference. I congratulate the Journal upon the splendid fight it is making against this corrupt and corrupting influence.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 2.—A newspaper, as well as a New York citizen, has a perfect right to invoke the law to prevent granting public franchises contrary to law. It is a godsend to the American people that it has a newspaper with sufficient civic patriotism to do so.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2.—I believe that an independent Journal, that founded upon fact rather than fancy, could accomplish much, and should help control the reckless granting of valuable franchises should be a fruitful source of income to the taxpayers, and, as in Glasgow, should go far toward paying municipal expenses while in small cities the contrary must be rather in the way of the advantages their inhabitants receive, such as rapid transit, better water, better light, than in any other city.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—If there is a law to regulate granting franchises any newspaper would appear remiss in its duty if it failed to call attention to and invoke the aid of the law to carry out the just provisions thereof.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 2.—I believe a newspaper, as well as citizens, should invoke the law to restrain municipal bodies from granting public franchises which appear to be contrary to public policy, and should be commended for so doing.

Hawaii and Cuba.
"Unless those who have canvassed the Senate are very much mistaken, the Hawaiian annexation treaty will either be promptly ratified by the Senate or an annexation resolution passed and Hawaii brought into the Union as a Territory."

JUMP INTO HAPPINESS.
Second Mate Who Leaped After Barnato Thereby Gets a Rich

The suicide of Mr. Barney Barnato has furnished the last chapter in the romance of a now happy couple.

When the famous millionaire jumped aboard from the steamer Scot, the second mate promptly jumped in after him. In this attempt he nearly lost his own life, and his quick action resulted in the rescue of Mr. Barnato's family, that gave him a present of \$100,000, while the company has been showered upon him from far and near for his brave deed.

That jump into the racing sea, however, has produced far more than mere money for the sailor for Mr. Clifford, the wife whom he was seeking.

For some time he had been in love with the only daughter of one of the rich diamond merchants in Cape Town, and although the girl was equally in love with him, her parents objected to the match. The sailor was poor and his prospects were slim.

That jump, however, changed the whole aspect of the case. The parents were struck with the greatness of the deed, and it must be admitted that his prospects have considerably increased, so they with drew their opposition, substituting for it their consent, and the second officer of the Scot is now a happy married man.

Great Things Expected
next Sunday. The Christmas Journal. Have your "Wants" early. Largest circulation. Greatest sales.



Edward M. Shepard.

He is one of the leading reformers in Brooklyn. He has always opposed franchise grabbing by rich corporations, and if his health permits will make an address at the mass meeting in the Criterion Theatre to-morrow evening. Mr. Shepard indorses the Journal's action in enjoining the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen from perfecting the grant of trolley and gas franchises.

WHAT THE JOURNAL STOPS.

Continued from First Page.

people and I see no reason why I should not so express myself."

The Journal will print to-morrow a completed list of the speakers.

MAYORS ARE ALL A UNIT FOR ACTION.

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Washington, Dec. 2.—I am convinced that there is no better way for good citizenship than to retard or defeat by legal means the efforts to give away during this generation municipal franchises which ought to yield cities revenue for all time to come. Any lawful endeavor having such motive is commendable.

JUDGE L. E. M'COMAS,
Supreme Court District of Columbia.

I do not care to express an opinion on the merits of injunction cases which the Journal has brought, because I have not the law before me. I am free to say, though, that it is a piece of remarkable enterprise on the part of the Journal, which the people of New York ought to appreciate, irrespective of the opinions of judges.

JUDGE CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Court of Claims.

The Journal has at least the courage of its convictions. It is a good sign to see a paper which will practise what it preaches. I am a country bred man and have been called from a farm into public life, so my opinion may not be worth so much on a question like the one asked me, which refers to municipal life. The municipalities of this country are its greatest study just now. Thinkers are paying more attention to municipal matters now than ever before, and problems that must be settled are constantly coming up. The questions asked by the Journal cover some of these.

It is a hard matter to draw the line on

All Together.
The banker sighed, "I'm sad; 'Because my boy has left me.' But he got a splendid clerkship through a little Journal ad."

The banker then did likewise, and his heart is filled with joy; For through a Journal "want" ad. He secured a better boy.

And he is now a happy married man.

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SOME OF THE SPEAKERS.

The Journal announces a partial list of those who will address the great mass meeting to be held at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, Saturday night, for the purpose of registering a public protest against the trolley grab. Among them will be:

Edward M. Shepard,
J. Lindsay Gordon,
Mirabeau L. Towns, the Bryan leader, the poet-lawyer.

Alderman John J. McGarry, of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, who, with Aldermen Bugles and Doyle, voted against the grab.

Former Assistant District Attorney John O. Shorter.

Justice Owen T. Finnerty.

Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell, president of the Law and Order League of Brooklyn.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boddy will occupy a seat on the stage.

Former District Attorney James W. Ridgway will also occupy a seat on the stage.

where a newspaper should stop. The newspaper is in the same category with the minister who preaches politics from the pulpit. Some people think he is doing all right, others think he is wrong. The preacher says he will denounce immorality wherever it is found. He denounces immorality at all times and on all occasions. We expect that.

The American people have no traditions to bind them, and are thus a great experimenting nation. If anything strikes their fancy they try it. They can easily rid themselves of it if they find they have made a mistake. So I imagine it will be in municipal affairs. The people will sooner or later right all wrongs.

Why a newspaper should not lead in all matters pertaining to municipal affairs. If a citizens' committee should act, why not a newspaper? I am inclined to think the Journal has taken a step in advance, and I cannot see but that good will come out of it.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

The property of a great newspaper like the Journal taking active interest in municipal affairs is unquestioned. It did right, and the example set is a good one for other papers to follow. Newspapers are the great leaders of public opinion and right in this country. Of course I hold that it would be entirely wrong for a newspaper to take such action for the mere sake of a newspaper, but it is to dissipate city officials who were of different politics. When a political end is to be gained I think such proceedings are perfectly proper and of great value to the people. When a great public good is to be accomplished and a great public wrong is to be righted, it is all right.

When I was Mayor of Kansas City the mere suggestion in one of the local papers that something was wrong in the management of municipal affairs would call forth all my efforts to see where the wrong lay and the remedy needed. How much more should a newspaper be called upon to do in this country? It is to be congratulated on setting this example to the newspapers of the country. It has taken a step forward, and will not regret it.

WEBSTER DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Such an interest in municipal affairs as the Journal has taken is highly to be commended. I can see times when the business men of a community cannot see their way clear to interpose in some scheme which they think is not exactly proper, because the promoters are their business friends. A newspaper can bring to the people's service. Such are the cases in which I understand the Journal has taken a step in advance and gone into the courts to protect the interests of the community.

This action is worthy of the greatest praise. If conservatively followed in the future, it would be, in my opinion, perfectly proper and of great value to the people. It is certainly the province of the newspaper to take the initiative in municipal affairs, because the newspaper can better protect and defend its own situation than can a private individual. I do not think a newspaper would ever abuse such a privilege and it would be perfectly safe in its hands.

It is strange that no paper has ever done this before and the Journal is to be congratulated for its enterprise in taking this advanced step.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Jerome K. Jerome's New Job.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who some time ago severed his connection with the Idler, has retired from the editorship of To-day, and his place has been taken by Mr. Barry Palm. The "Letters to Clarinda," which Mr. Jerome contributed to the Idler, will shortly appear in volume form. He is now hard at work upon a novel.—Westminster Budget.

JESUIT RECORDS AT GIGNATIUS'S FAIR

The Ancient Historical Documents Objects of Absorbing Interest.

NOVEL VOTING CONTESTS.

Sons and Daughters of Well-Known New Yorkers Candidates for Popularity.

Interest runs high these days in the contests for popularity at the bazaar of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue. The candidates are mainly young men and women, the sons and daughters of men prominent in the public life of New York.

"Croker leads by 20 votes," the bulletin announces at one booth.

"Carroll ran away ahead of his ticket," is heard in another direction.

"Grace and Crimmins are both polling a large vote," comes from a third source.

And all down the line of booths the names so familiar to New Yorkers are written on the blackboards. But they are the names of the younger generation of the Crokers and Carrolls and Graces and Crimmins.

The bazaar is a most gratifying success to the ladies of the parish who are conducting it, and they expect to continue it another week in view of the great public interest taken and the splendid results. St. Ignatius is a new church, and has yet to be dedicated. In plan and execution it is a classic. It was built by the Jesuit Society of this church, which is known as St. Lawrence's. In connection with the church there are a school and a convent under the direction of the Sisters, and in these institutions the children of the parish are educated. All the prominent and wealthy Catholic families of New York have been educated. All the families of the parish are well educated, and when the idea of a bazaar was suggested to raise funds for the new and costly edifice there was no hesitancy on the part of the women to organize and operate it. They have done their work with commendable skill, and have realized a handsome sum for the new church of which they are so justly proud.

Mrs. Richard Croker is a leading member of this church, which she has her husband and family attend. She has taken an active part in the bazaar, and Mr. Croker has contributed the little fat, sleek, curly donkeys and high road bugs, and all are to be raffled off for the benefit of the fair. All the little boys and girls of the parish are to be seen, and they are highly excited over the donkey contest.

A feature of great interest is the exhibition by the Society of Jesus of the manuscript of the Jesuit relations with the first settlement of the New American continent. The Jesuits, as is well known, were missionaries to the Indians, and it is a rule of the order that those at the front must report back to their superiors the progress of their work and the character and customs of the natives to whom they are ministering. In this way the pioneer missionaries to New France, the Jesuits, have left a record of their experiences in reports to the head of the society.

All these letters the Jesuits have carefully preserved. The reports of Father Marquette, who explored the Mississippi and spread the gospel among the Indians, are among the documents exhibited. The autograph journal, a daily record of the pioneer priest's travels in the wilderness, is on exhibition, as is also his map showing the Mississippi River and Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron. The letters of Father Jogues, himself a martyr, record the martyrdom of Father Rene Goupel and touch on the missionary work in New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands from 1612 to 1646. This department of the bazaar greatly interests students of early American history, and almost any afternoon or evening scores may be seen poring over the old yellow pages while Father Jones explains their relation to the period which they cover.

Formidable Life of Spurgeon.
The forthcoming "Life" of Spurgeon promises to be a rather formidable work. It will extend to four large volumes, and will be fully illustrated. The first volume will cover the period from 1834 to 1854, and probably will be the most interesting. As the preacher's diary and letters have been largely drawn upon, the book, when completed, should, however, provide excellent reading.—Westminster Budget.

INCOMES OF AUTHORS.
Gains of Writers of Fiction Have Gone Up in Recent Years.

The British Weekly, referring to a recent article in an Edinburgh paper, has some interesting remarks on the payment of authors. That the gains of authors have risen very much in the last few years is unquestionable. Mrs. Browning thought £200 a good price for a novel. It was the price paid for "The White Man's Burden" by Rudyard Kipling. Mrs. Norton's "The Secret of the Old House" was sold for £10,000 in some very rare cases may be made out of a novel. Mr. Hall Caine will, it is affirmed, make a good deal more than that out of "The Christian." But this, of course, is not to be taken as a regular income. It may be a good deal more than that out of a book is published. "Consequently he enjoys an income of perhaps £4,000 a year, which is not excessive for a man whose books are at present so widely sold."

People forget, our contemporary goes on to point out, that the imaginative faculty, or at least the faculty of attracting the public, may not be a permanent possession. No author nowadays holds his place for long. Even Tennyson's sales fell at his death during the later years of his life. Ten years is a good allowance. It need not, therefore, be so much wondered at if authors leave small fortunes. A well-known writer who died lately left a few hundred pounds. That, however, is no measure of her earnings. As a matter of fact, she spent money freely, spent winters in the most expensive flats, and did not mind to say this is the case with many authors.—Westminster Budget.

THE OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought.

and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Chas. H. Fletcher, Jr.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggists may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

Bears the Fac-Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind that Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

HILL NOT AFTER MURPHY'S SEAT.

Former Senator Not Seeking to Succeed His Sometime Colleague.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT.

Has Hopes That He Will Return to the Senate as Platt's Successor.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill says that he has no intention of seeking to succeed his former colleague, Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States Senate, should the New York Legislature be controlled by the Democrats next year.

This statement comes direct from the ex-Senator himself, through one of his most trusted personal friends, who arrived here from Albany yesterday. In discussing this subject in Albany a few nights ago, Governor Hill said to his friends that nothing could induce him to antagonize Senator Murphy, should the Democrats have the naming of the Senator's successor next year. Mr. Hill went on to say that he would not object to returning to the United States Senate, if he could return as the successor of Senator Platt.

Personally, the relations between Governor Hill and Senator Murphy are friendly, but they do not agree on political lines. When Senator Murphy came to Washington it was supposed that Mr. Hill would be able to dominate his colleague and lead him in all things political. It was soon discovered that instead of being a follower, Senator Murphy was really the master mind in the New York delegation in the Senate. He repeatedly condemned the eccentric position taken by Mr. Hill on various propositions, and never hesitated to take him to task for his peculiar methods toward the majority of his party associates in the Senate. In the councils of the party Senator Murphy stands much higher than Governor Hill, and it was so when they were the Senate together. In New York politics the same condition of affairs exists. Senator Murphy, while not conspicuous in public gatherings, is recognized by the rank and file of the Democratic party as the ablest and most astute politician in the party.

It may be said that Mr. Hill takes the position of non-interference with Senator Murphy's political prospects as a matter of necessity, but his friends assert that Mr. Hill is extremely anxious to see the New York Democracy united and regain control of the State. To that end he is willing to make any personal sacrifice, even to the extent of relinquishing, temporarily, his large law practice in Albany to serve another term in the Senate.

SATISFIED HER SON WOULD HAVE BEEN STONE DEAF.

Mr. Charles T. Kirkwood, 234 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, "Williams Avenue" is in Ward 26, three blocks to the left of the Brooklyn Baseball Ground. The house in which Mr. Kirkwood resides is the first cottage to the right of the L. yard. Mr. Kirkwood's mother says: "I am satisfied that my son would have been stone deaf if it had not been for the Copeland treatment. I realize how great has been his improvement, for I know just how deaf he was—how annoyed and how sensitive he felt over it. I do not see but he hears as well as ever he did."

Mr. Kirkwood voluntarily testifies to the benefit he has received. "La grippe was the cause of my deafness. It came on gradually two and a half years ago, first in my left ear, then extending to my right. I consulted two regular physicians, then took treatment from a noted Brooklyn doctor."

For One Whole Year.
I grew worse all the time. He said he could not understand why I didn't hear, as my ear drums were perfect and unusually large. When I gave up my treatment I couldn't hear a word that people were talking about, even if close to them. It was particularly trying in business. I couldn't hear through the telephone. I couldn't hear the orders given me without asking to have them repeated. I seemed dull and stupid when I was straining every nerve to catch the sound. There had a continual din in my head. The sound changed. Sometimes it would seem like a steam engine, blowing and hissing; then like a waterfall or rushing water; I could hear better where there were loud noises, because it seemed to drown that in my head.

The Nervous Strain of My Deafness
affected my whole system. I would never tell any one how deaf I was, but tried so hard to distinguish words, for I could hear the sound. This was my condition when I went to Doctor Copeland (six months ago). "Now I hear well, perhaps not so acutely as I will, for I notice that I improve all the time. I couldn't hear the clock tick, now I can."

THE HOME TREATMENT IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. E. C. Hall, Charleston, South Carolina, who has been under the Home Treatment of the Copeland Physicians for Bronchial Catarrh, Catarrh of the Head and Stomach and Nervous Debility, writes:

"I am positive if I had not begun your treatment I would have been in my grave six months ago. I am benefited in every way. I notice a daily improvement. My appetite is splendid, I can eat and digest everything, and can drink cold water, which he has not been able to do for the past seven years. He cough of twenty years' standing has been relieved. We feel honored that you have taken such great interest in father, and you are at liberty to say that no words could exaggerate the amount of good your treatment has done him."

Miss Kate Hall, No. 20 Savage Street, Charleston, S. C., writes: "I desire to thank you most heartily for the kind care and attention that you have given my father, Mr. E. C. Hall, as he is really a changed man in every respect. Since taking your treatment I notice a daily improvement. His appetite is splendid, he can eat and digest everything, and can drink cold water, which he has not been able to do for the past seven years. He cough of twenty years' standing has been relieved. We feel honored that you have taken such great interest in father, and you are at liberty to say that no words could exaggerate the amount of good your treatment has done him."

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